



BOROUGH OF FOLKESTONE.

REPORT

ON THE

Sanitary Condition of Folkestone

During the Year 1908,

BY

M. G. YUNGE-BATEMAN,

M.R.C.S., L.S.A., D.P.H. (CAMP.),

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH,

**To which is appended the Annual Report of
the Sanitary Inspector for the Year 1908.**

FOLKESTONE :

PRINTED AT THE "HERALD" WORKS, THE BAYLE

1909.

SUMMARY OF REPORT FOR 1908.

DISTRICT	-	-	-	-	Folkestone Urban District.
AREA	-	-	-	-	2,321 Acres.
POPULATION (estimated to middle of 1908)	-	-			35,580
BIRTH RATE	-	-	-	-	18.1 per 1,000
DEATH RATE	-	-	-	-	10.1 „
INFANTILE MORTALITY RATE					92.7 per 1,000 births registered.
ZYMOTIC DEATH RATE	-	-	-	-	.8 per 1,000
DIARRHOEA	„	-	-	-	.1 „
PHTHISIS	„	-	-	-	.7 „
TOTAL NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES					99
DENSITY OF POPULATION	-	-	-		15.3 persons per acre.



Borough of Folkestone.

REPORT.

OFFICE OF MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH,
FOLKESTONE.

JANUARY, 1909.

*To the Chairman and Members of the Sanitary and
Hospitals Committee.*

Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit my Annual Report on the Health of the Borough for the year ended December 31st, 1908.

Physical Features and General Character of the District.—Folkestone is essentially a seaside resort on the south coast of Kent, overlooking the Straits of Dover. The town is built upon the cliffs, which have a south aspect, and is intersected by a valley which runs up in a north-westerly

direction from the harbour towards the range of chalk downs which protect it to the north. The old portion of the town lies in this valley and on the slopes on either side. This valley forms roughly the boundary between the West and East Wards as far as the South Eastern and Chatham Railway Embankment. The railway running East and West divides these two wards from the North Ward, which extends from the railway to the range of hills behind, and together with the West Ward is contiguous with the Cheriton and Sandgate Districts to the west. To the east it is bounded by the Parish of Capel.

Geological Formation, &c.—The geological strata visible are of the cretaceous age, with here and there superficial deposits of loam and brick earth. The town is built mainly on the “Folkestone beds,” the upper-most member of the lower green sand. These beds are about 90ft. in thickness; they consist of light fawn coloured sands with layers and concretionary masses of siliceous lime stone and are well seen in section in the cliffs on both sides of the harbour. Below these are the “Sandgate beds” visible on the shore where the shingle has been washed away. They consist of dark slate coloured clayey sand, which holds up a good deal of water that has

percolated through the sandy beds above. There is consequently a tendency to slip in the case of the latter, and thus to cover and obscure the "Sandgate beds" with the debris. These formations dip gently to the north-east, and about half a mile from the foot of the chalk escarpment behind the town, the gault comes on above the "Folkestone beds." This is a stiff bluish clay, 100 feet thick, forming a belt of stiff land, averaging half a mile in breadth, all along the base of the hills. It appears in section in the cliffs to the east of the harbour over-lying the "Folkestone beds" and dipping gradually till it reaches sea level in East Wear Bay beyond Copt Point. It eventually disappears under the "Chloritic marl" which forms the base of the chalk. This marl is full of dark green grains of glauconite, and was formerly considered to be a local representative of the Upper Green Sand. Above this comes the chalk escarpment which is the eastern extremity of the North Downs. In the immediate neighbourhood only the lower and middle divisions of the formation are present.

Occupations of Inhabitants. &c.—

The Port of Folkestone, which next to Dover, is the nearest to the French coast, is in communication by steamboat services with Boulogne.

Besides a considerable fishing industry, there is a coastwise trade, and also an oversea trade from the French and Baltic Ports.

There is a considerable residential population, but the main asset of the town is its claim as a health resort, and in consequence there are numerous hotels and lodging houses which give a considerable amount of employment, especially during the summer months. The only local industry is the building trade, which, however, of late years has been very quiet. There are also a number of private schools for boys and girls which cause a preponderance in the 9-16 years of age period.

House Accommodation.—The residential portions of the town consist of a good class of house laid out with a considerable amount of open space, such as public gardens and squares, but on account of high ground rents there are few houses standing in their own grounds

In the more recently built parts the streets are wide, but in the old town they are narrow and tortuous.

In those districts occupied by the artizan's class of houses, there is a disposition to crowd houses upon the building sites; every inch allowed by the Building Bye-laws is made use of. More than that, in a recently developed district houses newly erected under the Bye-laws have been permitted to be built with less area about them than is required by such Bye-laws, and further, since the erection of these houses additional outbuildings have been erected

on such reduced area, and such erections are also permitted to remain even after inspection by the Corporation

The Building Bye-law No. 48, which excludes new houses erected in streets existing before 1855 should be altered so that it may apply to old streets for Sanitary purposes.

There is a lack of small houses of the four roomed type that can be let at a reasonable rent. The consequence is rooms are sub-let causing a certain amount of overcrowding, in order to control which constant supervision is required.

A considerable amount of work has in recent years been done towards keeping the surroundings of houses in a cleanly condition, and on the whole the district may be considered well cared for in this respect, but naturally there are wide differences depending on the habits of the various tenants, and houses in the same street will vary, both inside and out, according to the care bestowed upon them by the respective inmates.

The supervision over the erection of the new houses is entrusted to the Building Inspector, who is responsible for the buildings conforming to the Bye-laws.

Action under Part III of the Housing of the Working Classes Act, has been taken with respect to eleven houses, namely, The Narrows, Dover Street. Representation was made that these houses were unfit for human habitation, etc., and a Closing Order was obtained from the Magistrates. Representation to the same effect has also been made as regards five other houses, namely, 46 and 48, Radnor Street, and 4, 5, and 6, The Stade. It has been decided to apply for a Closing Order from the Bench in this case.

Water Supply.—With the exception of some 20 houses, the whole district is supplied by the Folkestone Waterworks Company, which derives its supply mainly from a deep well (130 feet) in the chalk situated at Standen in the Alkham Valley, some $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles to the north-east of the town. There is also a deep well (90 feet) in the lower greensand at the Shearway Works, situated at the foot of the hills, about $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles to the north-west of the town, and close to the reservoirs. These two wells yield on an average 800,000 gallons and 500,000 gallons respectively per diem. A further supply of some 300,000 gallons is derived from a tunnel in the chalk immediately behind the reservoirs. A third deep well (about 185 feet) exists in the chalk formation at Lydden, about one mile to the N.E. of that at Standen, the yield from which is estimated at 1,000,000 gallons per diem. So far this well has not been drawn upon, but the mains are ready laid for future use.

The capacity of the reservoirs, which are five in number, and concreted throughout, is 20,000,000 gallons. Into these the water from the above-mentioned wells is pumped, and is distributed, through the mains, to the various parts of the district by the force of gravity.

The supply is constant throughout, and no complaints have reached me as to quantity or quality.

I enclose a copy of a chemical analysis made by Mr. Sidney Harvey, of Canterbury, Analyst for the Folkestone Waterworks Company.

[Copy.]

South Eastern Analytical Laboratory,
Watling Chambers,
Canterbury,

19th October, 1908.

Water Analysis—Folio 14640.

The Folkestone Water Company.

Sample marked as below

Received 17th October, 1908.

N.B.—All numerical results expressed in grains per gallon.

Description or Number of Sample.	Town Supply.
Appearance	Clear.
Colour	Green-blue.
Smell	None.
Chlorine in Chlorides	1·89
Phosphoric Acid in Phosphates	None.
Nitrogen in Nitrates	0·25
Ammonia	None.
Albuminoid Ammonia	0·0011
Oxygen absorbed in 15 minutes	Trace only.
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours	0·016
Hardness before boiling (total)	19·5
Hardness after boiling (permanent)	3·8
Total Solid Matter	21·63
Microscopical Examination of Deposit	} Slight and unimportant.

Remarks.—The above results are satisfactory throughout, and indicate water very pure organically and free from sewage percolation or its equivalent.

The Microscopical Examination calls for no adverse remarks

(Signed) SIDNEY HARVEY,
Public Analyst, Borough of Folkestone.

Milk Supply.—The greater part of the supply is imported from the surrounding district. This, together with that which is supplied from the cowsheds within the district, is sub

jected to constant supervision, and samples are taken at frequent intervals to ensure a wholesome and pure supply. Out of seventy samples taken, four only were found deficient in fat and in no case was the presence of a preservative detected. The condition of the Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops has been satisfactory. They have been regularly inspected and attention paid to the cleanliness of the premises and utensils used for storing or conveying the milk. There are 14 Dairies, 5 Cowsheds, and 51 purveyors of milk on the Register.

Tuberculous Milk —In addition to the seventy samples above mentioned 58 further samples have been submitted to the Clinical Research Association for bacteriological examination to determine the presence of tubercular infection, or morbid condition of the milk. In no instance was the tubercle discovered. Seven samples were found to contain pus, or excess of leucocytes, pointing to an inflammatory condition of the udder. The Veterinary Surgeon was instructed to examine and report upon the condition of the cows from whence the supply of these milks was delivered. He reported having found one or two cows in each shed to be suffering from mammitis or cows that had recently calved and in each case the cow-keeper was cautioned to discontinue milking these cows which in every instance were dried off and sent out of the milking herd.

Administration in regard to Milk.—The Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops Order of 1885 is in force; also Regulations under Section 13 of such Act.

Other Foods.—The premises of the various shops, the stalls and barrows of the food vendors, are subject to constant inspection by the Sanitary Staff; also the premises where foods are prepared, stored, or exposed for sale. These

include restaurants, eatinghouses, fried fish shops, ice-cream shops, etc. On account of illness after eating fried fish among members of a family, one of whom died of ptomaine poisoning, I inspected the premises from whence this fish had been obtained and found them in an uncleanly condition, and the food prepared in an unwholesome manner, the utensils used being in a filthy condition. The matter was reported upon, and in consequence a notice was issued to all fried fish shops drawing their attention to the necessity for scrupulous cleanliness as regards utensils used for the preparation of food and also as to the quality of the food used. In this instance the oil used for frying was a mixture of linseed oil and butcher's fat.

Meat Inspection.—This is carried out by the Inspector of Nuisances, who devotes as much time as possible to it, but considering the number of animals killed in the various slaughter houses, which are seven in number, and are situated in different parts of the town, he cannot be expected to be present at all slaughtering. I am informed that the weekly average of beasts, sheep, calves and pigs killed at the seven slaughter-houses is 239. It is apparent, therefore, that opportunities exist for the disposal of diseased meat that would escape the Inspector's attention.

This would be prevented if all slaughtering took place at a central point on certain days and under special supervision by a qualified Inspector, all which requirements are possible if a Public Abattoir could be constructed.

The slaughterhouses, 6 of which are registered and 1 licensed yearly, are mostly situated in the old parts of the town in crowded areas, which render them objectionable from hygienic, as well as from a humane point of view. With one exception they are antiquated erections which

require constant attention in order to keep them up to the requirements of the bye laws. Here again the need of an Abattoir is evident, but until private owners can be induced to use it it cannot be expected to pay, and at the present time it is not possible to compel them to do so.

Action under Sale of Food and Drugs Act. Of the 101 samples taken under this Act, 4 only were found to be adulterated, all of which were milks. These were found to be deficient in fat. In three cases the milkmen were interviewed and cautioned by the Sanitary Committee. No action was taken as regards the fourth.

Unsound Food.—The Inspector details in his report various articles condemned as unfit for human food. These were in all cases inspected at the request of the Salesmen and no further action was taken under Section 117 of the Public Health Act, 1875.

Tuberculous Meat.—On two occasions at the request of the Inspector of Nuisances I examined the carcasses of two recently killed beasts, one of which was affected with general tuberculosis. This carcass with the viscera was condemned and destroyed at the Dust Destructor. The second was only affected to a small extent in certain viscera which were condemned and destroyed, the carcass being passed.

Nuisances.—These are dealt with by intimation notices for their abatement, also by interviews with the owners or persons concerned. In general this proceeding is found sufficient for the abatement. In some cases it is found necessary to follow these notices up with a legal notice. Out of 815 cases of nuisances reported it was found

necessary to serve 222 intimation notices, 11 of which only required the extra pressure of a legal notice. Details of the above are furnished in the Inspector's Report.

Having received complaints of a nuisance arising from a large pond in the brickfield at the rear of Linden Crescent I reported on the same, and advised that it should be filled in as rapidly as possible. This is being done, but progress is necessarily slow. However, the nuisance arising from dead animals in the pond has been abated.

Sewerage and Drainage.—The question of the Outfall has been practically settled and when the new works have been constructed the sufficiency of the sewerage of the town may be considered satisfactory. An enquiry has recently been held by the Local Government Board on the application for a loan of £30,000 to carry out the scheme for extending the sewer in an easterly direction so that the outfall may discharge in the tide-way off Copt Point. Some minor details are under consideration, and I hope by the time this report is in print to hear the loan has been granted.

The Condition of the Sewers would be improved if the recommendation for ventilation so frequently urged was carried into effect. The amount of ventilation at the present time is practically nil. The main sewers in parts of Black Bull Road, Dover Road, and Canterbury Road have been re-constructed and now satisfactorily deal with the increased flow which was consequent upon the building developments in these areas.

The Condition of House Drains.—The drains of all new buildings are required to be laid according to the Building Bye-laws, which also require that they should be water-

tight. They are tested and examined by the Building Inspector before being passed. As regards the older houses these are being examined year by year and much improvement has been effected in this direction. Recently, however, we have been practically precluded from employing the water test, which I consider is the only reliable test for revealing defects. It is recommended that only the smoke test or the coloured water test should be employed, both of which give only negative results. Every drain is liable through accident or carelessness to become blocked, and thus to undergo the water test, which, if the drain is faultily constructed, or has weak and defective joints, at once finds out these weak spots and does by natural process what is claimed we do by artificially applying the water test. Therefore I cannot see the use of precluding the water test as artificially applied, and I am of opinion this matter ought to be re-considered.

Method of Disposal of Sewage.—With the exception of some half-a-dozen houses lying on the outskirts of the town, this is effected by means of water carriage discharging the sewage untreated directly into the sea.

Removal and Disposal of House Refuse.—This work is carried out by the Corporation. The refuse, both house and trade, is collected in covered carts from all premises at least three times a week, and from the busiest parts of the town and large hotels more frequently. All refuse is now disposed of in the Destructor, which has been working satisfactorily.

Occasional complaints as to smoke and smell from the Destructor have been received. These occurred in the late summer, when excessive amounts of wet vegetable matter formed part of the refuse burnt and by reason of

the use of gas fires a reduced quantity of cinders had to be dealt with. The complaints have not been constant and only over short periods. The defects were quickly remedied.

Offensive Trades.—Bye-laws as to Common Lodging Houses.—No offensive trade is carried on in the district.

Bye-laws with regard to Common Lodging Houses were allowed in 1889. There are four of these houses in the town. They have been inspected regularly and no infringement of the Bye-laws has been reported.

Schools.—The sanitary condition of the various Public Elementary Schools has received a considerable amount of attention, and I have drawn attention to the defective lighting, especially noticed in some of the departments at three schools, viz.: the North Council, St. Mary's, and Christ Church Schools.

The floors in class rooms, corridors, and staircases, throughout the schools have all been treated with a dust preventing preparation, which has given very satisfactory results.

A few complaints have been received of a sentimental character, but in every school I am informed the dust nuisance has ceased to exist, which is a distinct advantage gained.

The water supply is in all cases drawn from the Public Supply, in some cases direct from the main, in others from cisterns. Drinking fountains with a rising jet and constant flow are under consideration and I hope shortly to have these furnished to all the schools. This will obviate the necessity for mugs and such like unsatisfactory methods, which tend to disseminate infection. Attention also has been paid to ventilation, proper position as regards light

and position when seated. The evils of not accommodating seats to the size of the children has been pointed out, and recommendations made that desks in future should be used with this end in view.

For preventing the spread of infectious disease.—In the case of Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria children coming from infected houses are excluded from school attendance, contacts being kept under observation and not allowed readmittance except on medical certificate. In the latter disease contacts' throats and noses are examined bacteriologically ; also any scholars in the class from which the infected child came, who show signs of sore throats or catarrh. In the case of Measles, Whooping Cough, and Mumps only those children from infected houses who have not already had the disease are excluded from attending school. The infected class rooms are subjected to disinfection with " Formalin " spray, the desks, pencils, slates, when still used, etc., being washed with the same solution.

Methods of Dealing with Infectious Disease.— The Infectious Diseases Notification Act has been adopted since 1890. During last year 99 Notifications were received, viz :—

Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	25
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	57
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	8
Enteric	...	...	...	...	9
					—
					99
					—

Provision is made for the isolation cases of Smallpox at the Smallpox Hospital ; for Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever and Enteric at the Sanatorium, where there is besides

accommodation for cases of a suspicious nature in three single bedded wards in the Observation Block.

Smallpox Hospital.—Situate at the foot of the hills on the Dover Road, about half-a-mile N.E. of the town, is a wooden structure, containing two wards, capable of accommodating four patients and two nurses. There is also sufficient space for the erection of further pavilions if necessary. There is, however, no fencing around the grounds, which is a serious defect. Also the water supply is very deficient. No water is laid on, but the place is dependent on two small cisterns, which have to be replenished by water brought from a considerable distance by cart. No cases have been admitted during the year.

Sanatorium.—This institution stands, enclosed by an iron fence, on $3\frac{1}{2}$ acres of ground, on the eastern boundary of the town. The building consists of an administrative block, 3 ward blocks, a porter's lodge, laundry, mortuary, a disinfecting chamber with a Thresh's steam disinfecter, boiler house, and carriage lodge. The old administrative building is now used as an observation block, and contains three single bedded wards.

Three diseases can be treated concurrently in this hospital, viz., Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria and Enteric Fever. The accommodation is as follows:—

Scarlet Fever Block ...	...	...	14 beds
Diphtheria ,,	...	...	20 ,,
Enteric ,,	...	...	12 ,,
Observation ,,	...	...	3 ,,
—			
			49
—			

This number is sufficient for the needs of the town and Sandgate, with whose Council an Agreement exists for taking the above diseases from that district, a charge being made of £2 2s. a week for each patient.

The Nursing Staff.—The Nursing Staff consists of the Matron, 2 Staff Nurses, and 7 Probationers, 2 Ward Maids, 1 Laundry Maid, Cook, 2 Domestic Maids, Porter and Wife.

I wish again to record my satisfaction with the manner in which the staff have carried out their duties, and the excellent condition maintained in the whole establishment.

During the year the following cases were admitted from your district :—

Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	47
Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	24
Enteric	...	...	...	...	8
Others (Observation)	...	...	...	...	6
					—
					85
					—

In addition the following were admitted from outside the District :—

	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.
Sandgate	...	1	3
Hythe	...	1	0
Shorncliffe	...	0	0
	—	—	—
	2	3	1
	—	—	—
			—
Total			6
			—

Only 1 death occurred. This was a child from the Sandgate District who died within an hour of admission.

The following cases remained under treatment on December 31st, 1908, viz. :—

Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	17
Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	...	3
						—
						20
						—

There have been no return cases noticed during the year, nor has there been an instance of a patient contracting another disease whilst in the hospital.

Disinfection.—All infected bedding, mattresses, clothing and articles of this nature are treated in the “Thresh Steam Disinfector.” For disinfection of rooms Formalin, either in solution as spray, or generated from the Alformant lamp is used.

Methods of Control of Tuberculosis.—Notification of cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis compulsory or voluntary is not in force.

Such cases as appear in the Sickness Returns made by the Poor Law Officer, or in the Death Returns, both of which are received weekly, are the only ones which are regularly supplied. Occasionally I am informed of other cases by Medical men, but this is of rare occurrence.

The following action is taken in respect of known cases or of deaths, viz., disinfection of houses after the death or removal of phthisical patients, and the distribution of leaflets containing instructions and precautions to be adopted for such patients. I find in the case of better class patients the disinfection is often done by the nurse in attendance under the direction of the medical attendant.

Under the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations 1908 which comes into force on January 1st, 1909, further and valuable information will be available, viz., (1) Notification by Medical Officers of Poor Law Institution. (2) Notification by District Medical Officers. (3) Notifications by Superintending Officers of Poor Law Institutions and (4) Notification of changes of address by Relieving Officers.

Amount of Hospital Accommodation for Cases of Pulmonary Phthisis.—Occasionally early cases are admitted into the Victoria (General) Hospital, but admission is not generally encouraged. As a rule I am informed they do well. Advanced cases are not admitted.

Twenty-five deaths occurred from Pulmonary Tuberculosis and ten others under the heading of "other Tuberculars disease," the death rates respectively being '7 and '2 or '9 for the two combined. This is the lowest recorded.

Incidence of Disease.

Measles.—This disease was very prevalent during the first quarter of the year, and was a continuation of the epidemic which occurred at the end of 1907. Nine deaths were due to this disease, all being under 5 years of age. In consequence, the Infant Departments at St. Mary's and Sidney Street Council were closed for four and three weeks respectively. On account of the hold the disease had already obtained before coming under notice, it was of no avail, and I refrained from advising further closure, depending rather on exclusion of children, who had not already had the disease, from school. Towards the end of the epidemic, it became complicated with Rötheln or German Measles, and this caused a further need for exclusion from school, especially as cases of scarlet fever began to occur which

were thought to be “only measles.” How often one hears this remark which is typical of the ignorance and indifference with which this disease and Whooping Cough are viewed by the general public. These two diseases are infinitely more fatal to children, and leave more complications and delicate survivors than do Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria which the general public have been educated to respect by the fact that these last diseases are notifiable. Besides Measles and Whooping Cough dislocate school attendance to a greater extent, and this is another plea for adding these two to the list of notifiable diseases.

Whooping Cough.—This disease became very prevalent after the subsidence of the Measles. It is especially fatal to young children, of whom 16 died, 15 being under the age of 1 year.

The same line of action was followed as in Measles, viz., frequent inspection of children at Schools, exclusion of all children from infected houses, notices to teachers with regard to precautions to be taken, disinfection of Class Rooms at frequent intervals, and warning to parents of the dangers of infection whenever possible, and I am glad to say the epidemic has now ceased. I have drawn our attention to the necessity for the services of a school nurse; ample scope for such services is apparent in dealing with the above diseases and good results would ensue.

Scarlet Fever.—There have been 57 notifications of this disease and no deaths.

The distribution was as follows :—

West Ward	...	...	...	12
North Ward	...	...	...	20
East Ward	...	...	...	25
				—
				57
				—

During the first half of the year 20 cases were notified. The cause of these cases was due to the epidemic of measles then prevalent, whereby several children who were supposed to be suffering from Measles were discovered to be peeling and on enquiry they had evidently had a mild form of scarlet fever, and being allowed to mix with others spread the infection. This is the usual experience after an epidemic of Measles.

In the 3rd Quarter 12 cases were notified. I attribute these principally to infection imported by children arriving in an infectious condition at one of the "holiday homes" that have come into existence lately in the town. These "homes" are generally a small class of house, usually in Sydney Street and that neighbourhood, and are quite unsuited for the number of children who are packed into them. As these "homes" are not always at a fixed address, it is difficult to keep them under observation. I consider they ought to be registered in order to prevent overcrowding etc.

Twenty cases were notified in the 4th Quarter. This outbreak was due to infection started by an unrecognised case, and subsequent intercommunication with other children in the same street, the majority of the cases being confined to North Street. It quickly subsided after a house to house inspection and the removal of all cases to the Sanatorium.

Diphtheria.—Twenty-five notifications were received; no deaths occurred among these.

The distribution was as follows :—

West Ward	...	...	...	3
North Ward	...	...	...	11
East Ward	...	..	...	11
				<hr/> 25

During the first Quarter 8 cases were notified. During the 2nd and 3rd Quarters only 5.

In the last Quarter 12 cases were notified, due to a small outbreak among children attending the Girls' Department of the Dover Road Council School. This was due to a girl returning after spending a holiday at Romney where she contracted a sore throat. After her return several cases of sore throat occurred and on examining her throat she was found to be suffering from Diphtheria. All children who had sore throats were excluded from school, their throats swabbed and examined, as well as several who had been in contact. Four of these were found to be suffering from Diphtheria. These were removed at once to the Sanatorium and the others kept under observation until declared free. The outbreak was at once under control and soon subsided, only two cases occurring outside the school affected.

Enteric.—Two cases only of this disease were notified during the 1st half of the year, and seven in the last half year, two of which were distinctly imported cases. No connection could be traced in any instance, nor were any numbered cases grouped together, being at irregular intervals and widely separated.

Puerperal Fever.—There have been no notifications of this disease during the year.

Midwives Act.—The working of the Midwives Act has been satisfactory in accounting for this result.

The Kent County Council delegated their powers under this Act to the Local Authority of the Urban District, who deputed the Medical Officer of Health to supervise the working of it, but the Kent County Council

have now notified their intention of taking over the administration of this Act from and after the 31st March, 1909.

Ten persons have been registered as Midwives this year, as against nine last year. These names have been forwarded to the Central Board.

During the year 205 cases were attended by these midwives, representing about 30 per cent. of the total number of births registered.

Eighteen notices of midwives having required medical assistance were received.

Cases of Puerperal Fever in midwives' practice	...	0
Death of Mother	... ..	0
Suspension on account of illness of midwife with		
Measles	... ..	1
Notices of still-births	... ..	6
Reported for negligence to Central Board	..	0
Suspensions sine die	... ..	0
Unregistered women practising as midwives	...	9

Cancer.—The deaths returned under this disease number 30 giving a death rate of '8 per 1,000.

Infant Mortality.—The number of deaths registered under 1 year of age was 60, given the Infant Mortality Rate of 92·7. Table V gives a detailed account of the deaths from stated causes in weeks and months of those under 1 year of age, for the different wards, and for the district as a whole.

The figures for this year establish a fresh record 92·7 against 97·6 for 1907, notwithstanding a heavy mortality from infectious diseases, viz., Measles and Whooping Cough, which accounted for 17 deaths.

There were only 5 deaths from diarrhoeal diseases.

Twenty-five, including 9 premature births, were due to the Wasting Diseases.

The most noticeable improvement is found in the East Ward. The North Ward has increased its mortality. The West Ward remains about the same. The North and East Wards, as might naturally be expected were those in which the infectious, diarrhoeal and wasting diseases, were most in evidence, only five deaths from these being recorded in the West Ward. This is accounted for by the fact that the two former contain the bulk of the working class inhabitants.

The Notification of Births Act, 1907, which is adoptive, was allowed during the year, and came into force on September 8th. In accordance with the Act, which besides requiring the notification of every birth within 36 hours of its occurrence to the Medical Officer of Health, also requires the carrying into effect the ultimate object, viz., that advice should be given to parents how to bring up their offspring, etc., an Association was formed of ladies and others who kindly consented to undertake voluntarily the duties of visitors. These ladies are allotted certain Districts in which they visit and give advice to those parents who are willing to avail themselves of the opportunity. Pamphlets giving instructions as to the rearing of infants are left and their contents explained, and when necessary the parents are urged to seek medical advice. If no Medical Practitioner is in attendance, the case is referred to the Medical Officer of Health who then visits and advises. All the nurses and midwives have received a supply of these pamphlets besides the necessary notification forms. As over 30 per cent. of the births are attended by these persons there is ample opportunity for arriving at the cases that are most in need of instruction.

Number of Births notified to the Medical Officer of Health from September 8th to December 31st, 1908	..	...	...	...	...	172
Births discovered not to have been notified	...					13
Number attended by Midwives and Nurses and sent to the Executive Committee of the Folkestone Public Health Association, which also includes 19 cases in which Nurses of the Association have been called in in the first instance	...	...	..	...	...	86
Number of still born children	...	...	...			6
Number of illegitimate	...	...	...	...		4

Of the 86 cases under supervision by visitors some were referred to Medical men for further advice; one of these cases terminated fatally at the age of four weeks, the child being weakly from birth. In five cases the advice of the Medical Officer of Health was requisitioned.

The Executive Committee report that the visits are much appreciated by the persons concerned, and in no instance has admission or the request to tender advice been refused. In fact they are often met with the request to visit a neighbour's infant. It has been possible in some instances to weigh the infants at regular intervals, but until facilities can be afforded by the provision of proper accommodation and a weighing machine, this cannot be carried out systematically. It is very desirable that weighing at regular intervals should take place not only to enable progress or the reverse to be noted, but it also induces a healthy spirit of rivalry amongst the mothers.

Sufficient time has not yet elapsed to enable one to observe the effects of the measures taken under this Act, but from the manner in which it has been taken in hand by

Administration of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, in connection with Factories, Workshops, Workplaces and Homework.

1—INSPECTION OF FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.
INCLUDING INSPECTIONS MADE BY SANITARY INSPECTORS OR INSPECTORS OF NUISANCES.

Premises. (1)	Number of		
	Inspections. (2)	Written Notices. (3)	Prosecutions. (4)
Factories ... (Including Factory Laundries.)	38	2	—
Workshops ... (Including Workshop Laundries)	346	8	—
Workplaces ... (Other than Outworkers' premises included in Part 3 of this report)	182	—	—
TOTAL	566	10	—

2.—DEFECTS FOUND IN FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

Particulars. (1)	Number of Defects.		Number of Prosecutions (5)
	Found. (2)	Referred to H.M. Inspector. (4)	
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—</i>			
Want of Cleanliness ...	10	10	—
Want of Ventilation ...	—	—	—
Overcrowding ...	—	—	—
Want of Drainage of floors ...	3	3	—
Other nuisances ...	3	3	—
†Sanitary accommodation { insufficient ... { unsuitable or defective ... { not separate for sexes ...	—	—	—
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshop Act :—</i>			
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (S.101)	—	—	—
Breach of special sanitary requirements for bake-houses (SS. 97 to 100).	—	—	—
Other offences ...	—	—	—
‡Excluding offences relating to outwork which are included in Part 3 of this Report).	—	—	—
Total	16	16	—

* Including those specified in sections 2, 3, 7 and 8, of the Factory and Workshop Act as remediable under the Public Health Acts.
† For districts not in London, state here whether section 22 of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890, has been adopted by the District Council; and if so what standard of sufficiency and suitability of sanitary accommodation for persons employed in factories and workshops has been enforced.

3.—HOME WORK

NATURE OF WORK.* (1)	Outworkers' Lists, Section 107.										Inspection of Outworkers' premises. (13)	Outwork in un- wholesome premises Section 108.		Outwork Pr Sections			
	Lists received from Employers.						Addresses of Outworkers.‡		Notices served on Occupiers as to keep- ing or sending lists. (10)	Prosecutions.		Instances (14)	Notices served. (15)		Prosecutions. (16)	Instances. (17)	
	Twice in the year.			Once in the year.			Received from other Councils. (8)	Forwarded to other Councils. (9)		Failing to keep or permit inspection of lists. (11)							Failing to send lists. (12)
	Lists.† (2)	Outworkers†		Lists. (5)	Outworkers												
		Con- tractors. (3)	Workmen (4)		Con- tractors. (6)	Workmen. (7)											
Wearing apparel— (1) making, etc. ... (2) cleaning and washing Lace, lace curtains and nets Artificial flowers Nets, other than wire nets Tents ... Sacks ... Furniture and upholstery Fur pulling ... Feather sorting ... Umbrellas, etc. ... Carding, &c., of Buttons, &c. Paper bags and boxes Basket making ... Brush making ... Racquet and tennis balls Stuffed toys ... File making ... Electro-plate ... Cables and chains ... Anchors and grapnels Cart gear ... Locks, latches and keys Pea picking ... Total	14 ... 																

* If an occupier gives out work of more than one of the classes specified in column 1, and subdivides his list in such a way as to show the number of workers in each class of work, the list should be included among those in column 2 (or 5 as the case may be) against the principal class *only*, but the outworkers should be assigned in columns 3 and 4 (or 6 and 7) into their respective classes. A footnote should be added to show that this has been done.
† The figures required in columns 2, 3 and 4 are the *total* number of lists received from those employers who comply strictly with the statutory duty of sending *two* lists each year and of the entries of names of outworkers in those lists. The entries in column 2 must necessarily be *even* numbers, as there will be two lists for each employer in some previous returns odd numbers have been inserted. The figures in columns 3 and 4 will usually be (approximately) double of the number of individual outworkers whose names are given, since in the February and August lists of the same employer the same outworker's name will often be repeated.
§ In view of the wide discrepancies found to exist between the totals in the two columns when the returns are added together, it is desired that care may be taken to give exact figures. Only those addresses should be counted which have actually been received from or forwarded to other Councils during the year covered by the Report.

Number of work in infected Premises, Sections 109, 110.

(17)
Orders made (S. 110). (18).

Prosecutions (Sections 109, 110). (19)

4. REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

Workshops on the Register (S. 131) at the end of the year.				Number (2)
(1)				
Bakehouses	...	...	...	40
Tailoring	...	...	...	23
Bootmaking	...	...	...	18
Upholstering	...	...	...	13
Millinery	...	...	...	22
Dressmaking	...	...	...	65
Coachbuilding	...	...	...	5
Smithing	...	...	...	7
Saddling	...	...	...	6
Cycle Making	...	...	...	7
Building	...	...	...	17
Painting	...	...	...	7
Cutlery	...	...	...	5
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	20
Total number of Workshops on Register				255

Important classes of workshops, such as workshop bakehouses, may be enumerated here

5.—OTHER MATTERS.

Class. (1)	Number. (2)
Matters notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories:—	
Failure to affix abstract of the Factory and Workshop Act (S. 133)	2
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. { Notified by H.M. Inspectors	—
Inspectors as remediable under the Pub- { Reports (of action taken)	—
lic Health Acts, but not under the { sent to H.M. Inspectors	—
Factory and Workshop Act (S. 5)	—
Other	—
Underground Bakehouses (S. 101):—	—
Certificates granted during the year	—
In use at the end of the year	3

M. G. YUNGE BATEMAN,

29th January 1909.

Medical Officer of Health.

NOTE.—The Factory and Workshop Act, 1901 (s. 132), requires the Medical Officer of Health in his Annual Report to the District Council to report specifically on the administration of that Act in workshops and workplaces, and to send a copy of his Annual Report, or so much of it as deals with this subject, to the Secretary of State (Home Office). If the Annual Report is presented otherwise than in print, it is unnecessary to include in the copy sent to the Home Office the portions which do not relate to factories, workshops, workplaces or homework. The duties of Local Authorities and the Medical Officer of Health under the Act of 1901 are detailed in the Home Office Memorandum of December, 1904. A further Memorandum, on the Home Work Provisions of the Factory Act, was issued to all District Councils and Medical Officers of Health in October, 1906.

the Association, I have strong hopes that a considerable amount of improvement in the physical condition of the children the result of the educational side of the question will be noticed, if not in the further lowering of the infant mortality rate.

Factory and Workshops Act.—In the accompanying Table provided by the Secretary of State, the number of inspections, defects and remedied, and other matters dealing with the Act, are recorded.

Such action as was required to remedy defective conditions, 16 in all, was in the form of verbal or written notices. These were complied with and no legal action was necessary.

Section 22 of the Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act, 1890, is in force, but it appears that the Sanitary Accommodation Order of February, 1903, was not known, and consequently the standard of "sufficiency and suitability" of Sanitary Accommodation was not in agreement with, but lower than that given in the above order. The order's standard will, however, be adopted in the future.

Bakehouses.—All existing underground bakehouses comply with the requirements of the Council in every respect. One of these bakehouses has been replaced by a modern building of a good type leaving 3 in use at the end of the year.

The Sanitary condition of the bakehouses, 40 in number is on the whole satisfactory. In 5 instances it was found necessary to serve notice to cleanse and whitewash the premises. In another the lighting and other structural arrangements were improved. In a further case the bakehouse floor, yard paving and a foul water closet were dealt with.

Inspection of District.—A considerable amount of inspection has been carried out in consequence of the outbreaks of Measles, Whooping Cough and Scarlet Fever, as a house to house inspection was necessary in many streets. Defects found were noted and notices served to remedy them.

It was not possible to continue the systematic inspection to any extent, on account of the pressure of work caused by the above, and also the amount of attention required in the Inspection of school children which necessarily takes up much time.

Vital Statistics.

Population.—Estimated to the middle of the year the population may be considered to be 35,580. This is slightly below the logarithmic increase, but I think it is a fair estimate taking into account the number of houses untenanted throughout the district.

The density of Population is 15 persons per acre.

Births.—During the year the total number of births registered was as follows :—

Males	297
Females	350
	<hr/>
	647
	<hr/>

This includes 26 illegitimate children. The birth rate for the estimated population is 18.1 per 1,000.

Deaths.—The total number of deaths registered within the District was 349 giving a gross death rate of 9·8 per 1,000.

Deaths among non-residents occurring in Public Institutions in the District numbered 12. Deaths of residents occurring in Public Institutions beyond the District numbered 25. Therefore the nett deaths at all ages belonging to the District were 362, and the corrected death rate is 10·1 per 1,000.

This is the lowest recorded death rate.

Infant Mortality.—The number of deaths registered under one year of age was 60, giving the Infant Mortality rate of 92·7. Table V gives a detailed account of the deaths from stated causes, in weeks and months, of those under one year of age, for the different Wards of the District as a whole.

Zymotic Diseases.—The seven principal Zymotic Diseases were responsible for 31 deaths.

The Zymotic death rate for the 10 years is as follows .—

1899	...	...	2·9
1900	...	...	1·4
1901	...	...	1·4
1902	...	...	1·6
1903	...	...	1·2
1904	...	...	1·8
1905	...	...	0·9
1906	...	...	1·2
1907	...	...	0·6
1908	...	...	0·8

The following table shows the deaths caused by these diseases during the past 10 years:—

	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908
Smallpox ...										
Measles ...	7	0	8	3	12	0	9	1	5	9
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup)	1	6	5	6	0	2	1	1	1	0
Whooping Cough	7	0	5	13	13	12	4	2	2	16
Fever {	Typhus ...									
	Simple, cont.									
	Typhoid ...									
Diarrhoea ...	55	31	22	22	9	47	15	40	12	6
Scarlet Fever ...	0	0	0	1	3	1	3	0	3	0
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	86	42	43	51	39	63	32	44	24	31
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Appended is a Table of Meteorological observations taken at the Sanatorium Meteorological Station.

I enclose the Report of the Sanitary Inspector for the year

I remain, Gentlemen,

Yours obediently,

M. G. YUNGE-BATEMAN,

M.R.C.S., L.S.A., D.P.H., (CAMB.)

Medical Officer of Health.

Folkestone Meteorological Chart, 1908.

MONTH.	Mean Temp.	Absolute		Mean Max.	Mean Min.	Mean Daily Range	Sunshine <i>per Jordan's Recorder</i> hrs. min.	Rain-Fall	Relative Humidity	No. of Sunless Days	No. of Rainy Days
JANUARY ...	37°·4	52°·1	22°·1	41°·9	33°·0	8°·9	71 46	1·67	91	8	12
FEBRUARY ...	41°·1	51°·8	30°·4	46°·1	36°·1	10°·0	71 13	1·47	87	5	21
MARCH ...	40°·2	50°·8	30°·0	44°·8	35°·6	9°·2	99 15	2·16	80	7	21
APRIL ...	44°·1	61°·6	31°·8	49°·9	38°·3	11°·6	167 54	2·10	78	4	17
MAY ...	53°·6	67°·4	42°·0	59°·6	47°·6	12°·0	219 47	·98	82	2	10
JUNE ...	58°·8	78°·4	46°·6	64°·9	52°·4	12°·2	233 15	1·12	80	1	7
JULY ...	60°·6	72°·2	47°·8	66°·4	54°·8	11°·6	235 27	3·44	79	1	13
AUGUST ...	60°·0	71°·6	45°·8	66°·1	54°·0	12°·1	215 45	3·30	77	1	12
SEPTEMBER ...	57°·5	73°·6	39°·8	63°·8	51°·3	12°·5	173 26	1·52	82	3	15
OCTOBER ...	57°·1	74°·3	35°·8	62°·5	51°·8	10°·7	135 37	1·77	85	4	10
NOVEMBER...	47°·3	59°·0	34°·8	52°·0	42°·7	9°·3	78 7	1·29	84	9	8
DECEMBER...	40°·7	51°·8	17°·0	44°·6	36°·8	7°·8	19 57	2·82	88	22	15

Mean Temperature for year ... 49°·8 Total Rainfall, 23·64 inches.
 " Daily Maximum Temperature 55°·2 " Sunshine 1721 hrs., 39 mins.
 " " Minimum " 44°·5 No. of Rainy Days 67.
 " " Range ... 10°·6
 " Relative Humidity ... 2 " " Sunless " 161.

Sanitary and Building Inspector's Office,
Folkestone.

19th January, 1909.

*To His Worship the Mayor and Members of the
Corporation of the Borough of Folkestone.*

Gentlemen,

I beg to submit to you my Nineteenth Annual Report for the year ending December 31st, 1908.

In summarising the work carried out in my department I would point out that the duties are of a very varied character, increasing year by year on account of the introduction of new legislation, and the amendment of the various acts relating to public health; and in the administration of which great tact and judgment are required in procuring the maximum amount of sanitary improvement with the minimum amount of friction. The same high standard of work has been maintained as in former years in procuring the prompt suppression of nuisances under the powers vested in this authority by the various Public Health Acts, The Factory and Workshop Acts, The Shop Hours Act, Sale of Food and Drugs Act, The Margarine Act, The Butter and Margarine Act, 1907, and the enforce

ment of the bye-laws made by the local authority relating to common lodging-houses and slaughter-houses, the modern bye-laws relating to water closets and the keeping of animals in close proximity to dwellings, and the bye-laws respecting dairies, milkshops and cowsheds.

I have made systematic house to house inspection, some of this work being carried out in company with the Medical Officer of Health, in certain streets containing the smaller class of dwelling houses where nuisances were likely to arise from overcrowded and dirty houses, the streets comprise the following : — Cambridge Terrace, East Cliff, Bridge Street, Ethelbert Road, Invicta Road, Athelstan Road, Palmerston Street, Rossendale Road, Garden Road, and Park Street. In Cambridge Terrace the houses were found damp on account of very defective roofs. This also applied to a large number of houses in Garden Road. In Rossendale Road a considerable number of dirty houses were found which have required much re-inspection. In the other streets named, the sanitary defects found were of a minor character, and the nuisances were mostly abated on verbal request.

In carrying out my duties during the last year I have borne out as far as possible the recent

instructions of the Sanitary Committee, which are to procure as far as possible the abatement of nuisances by intimation notices, interview, or letter, and in the great majority of the cases the notices have been complied with, and without the delay which occurs when we have to go through the tedious process of reporting to the Sanitary Committee, and serving legal notices.

During the past year 222 intimation notices have been served, and 11 legal notices for the abatement of nuisances, specifying in detail the work necessary to abate the various nuisances. These aggregate to 815 separate nuisances which is an increase on the number dealt with during the previous year. The number of primary inspections necessary in discovering these nuisances amounted to 423, and 1434 secondary inspections to inspect the work during progress, and again when finally completed.

The smoke, water or chemical tests have been applied to 439 houses (not including new buildings) during the past year. Various defects were discovered necessitating the re-draining of 41 houses, including main and branch drains. The water test was applied to the drains of all houses which had been re-constructed. In addition

Table II.

Food and Drugs purchased during the year.

DATE.	DESCRIPTION.	RESULT.	REMARKS.
Jan. 27th	4 Butters	All Genuine	One sample deficient in fat to the extent of 20 per cent. This milk was delivered to vendor by rail. After taking this sample the vendor had churns watched on station by police who caught another milkman tampering with same. Sanitary Authority therefore did not take any proceedings against vendor. Boracic acid was not detected in any of the samples.
" "	1 Lard	Genuine	
" "	4 New Milks	All Genuine	
" "	6 New Milks	5 Genuine	
Feb. 3rd	1 New Milk	Genuine	This sample is free from Boracic acid.
April 3rd	2 New Milks	Genuine	Boracic acid was not detected in these samples.
" "	4 Butters	Genuine	Attention is directed to the fact that the non-fatty solids average considerably over 9 per cent. Boracic acid was not detected in any of the samples.
" "	1 Lard	Genuine	
" 4th	18 New Milks	Genuine	
May 27th	10 New Milks	8 Genuine	
" "	1 Margarine	Genuine	One sample deficient in fat to the extent of 15 per cent. Vendor appeared before Sanitary Committee and was cautioned. One sample deficient in fat to the extent of 2 per cent. No action taken. Neither Boracic acid nor Formalin were detected in any of the samples.
" "	3 Butters	Genuine	
" "	1 Lard	Genuine	
June 15th	1 New Milk		
July 27th	2 Butters	Genuine	One sample deficient in fat to the extent of 30 per cent. Vendor appeared before Sanitary Committee and was cautioned.
" "	1 Oatmeal	Genuine	
" "	1 Malt Vinegar	Genuine	
" "	1 Margarine	Genuine	
" "	1 Cheese	Genuine	
" "	4 New Milks	Genuine	
" 28th	6 New Milks	5 Genuine	
Sept. 26th	1 White Pepper	Genuine	
" "	1 Arrowroot	Genuine	
" "	1 Coffee	Genuine	
" "	1 Raspberry Jam	Genuine	No preservatives were detected in any of these samples.
" "	3 Butters	Genuine	
" "	1 Pearksown Milk	Genuine	
" "	Blended Butter		
" "	1 Margarine	Genuine	
" "	1 Tapioca	Genuine	
" "	1 Mustard	Genuine	
" "	1 Cornflower	Genuine	
" "	1 Whiskey	Genuine	
" 27th	7 New Milks	Genuine	
Dec. 4th	3 Butters	Genuine	No preservatives were detected in any of the samples.
" "	1 Honey	Genuine	
" "	2 Margarine	Genuine	
" "	1 Flour	Genuine	
" "	1 Bread	Genuine	
" "	1 White Pepper	Genuine	
" "	1 Mustard	Genuine	
" "	2 New Milks	Genuine	No preservatives were detected in any of the samples.
" "	6 New Milks	Genuine	

to these, repairs were necessary of a minor character to 20 house drains.

I find that it is practically impossible to procure an absolute water-tight drain, which will remain water-tight for all time in some of the clay soils in the Borough, as the forces of nature at work causing the expansion and contraction disturb the best laid drain; and hence it is that we find that in some cases drains which have been relaid in the best possible manner, have been found to be leaking two or three years after re-construction. The re-draining of the various houses, and other sanitary work have been carried out in a high-class manner by the various builders engaged in this work. Three combined drains have been re-constructed under Section 41 of the Public Health Act and Section 19 of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, one being in West Cliff Gardens, one in Foord Road, and one in Bouverie Square, the latter work being carried out by the Corporation workmen under the direction of the Borough Surveyor.

As in former years periodical inspections have been made of the sanitary conveniences of the public elementary schools in the Boough. On account of certain re-constructions carried out

last year at the Dover Road Council Schools I am pleased now to report that structurally the sanitary conveniences at the various public elementary schools are in an excellent sanitary condition, excepting those of St. Peter's Schools where the older portions of drainage at these schools require to be re-drained and modernised.

As much more importance is now attached to the disinfection of schools after the prevalence of infectious disease, the work of disinfection ordered by the Medical Officer of Health has been very heavy during the past year. The School-rooms and classrooms of the North Council Schools, The Dover Road Council Schools, St. Mary's Schools, Roman Catholic Schools, Wesleyan Schools, Christ Church Schools, and the Sandgate Schools, have been disinfected on account of the prevalence of measles, and on account of the continued prevalence some of the classrooms had to be disinfected no less than three times. The walls, floors, ceilings, and desks, were sprayed over their whole surface with Formalin, the slates and pencils also soaked in a solution of Formalin, and the desks, seats, and floors, subsequently washed with a solution of Izal. It must be assumed that this thorough disinfection had a good effect as shortly after the epidemic died out.

The same disinfection was also carried out at the Dover Road Girls' Department in consequence of a number of diptheria cases being discovered in that school, and also in the Girls' Department of the St. Peter's Schools as a number of cases of scarlet fever occurred there.

A periodical inspection of the sanitary conveniences of all the Public Elementary Schools has been made to ensure that they were kept in a cleanly condition, and also inspections to see that the proper ventilation of the schools was maintained.

As in former years periodical inspections have been kept up of the piggeries in the various allotment gardens known as the Walton Allotments, and others situated near the Warren. These have been found to have been kept in a fairly cleanly condition although many of them were found in a dilapidated condition, and being situated a considerable distance from dwelling houses I am pleased to state that I have had no complaint from any individual householder of any nuisance arising from this cause.

Stables, Mews, Etc.

As in former years the various stables, mews, etc., in the Borough have been regularly inspected. A large number of rooms over these places are used as dwellings, notably in

Alexandra Mews, Albion Mews, Radnor Mews, Clifton Mews and Ingles Mews. I have made a house to house inspection of these, and have found them to be fairly satisfactory. Continual inspections were also necessary to ensure the prompt removal of dung and other refuse. No less than 513 inspections have been made, and it was found necessary in four cases to serve notices for the removal of dung where such had not been removed within the time prescribed by the bye-laws.

Sanitary defects were found at Royal Clifton Mews and Cobbs Mews, and at Stables at Edward Road, Broadmead Road and Charlotte Street, but these were promptly remedied on the service of notices.

Milkshops, Dairies and Cowsheds.

The various Milkshops, Dairies and Cowsheds in the Borough have been regularly inspected. There are now 14 registered dairies, 51 registered purveyors of milk, and 5 cowsheds, in the Borough. During the year I have made 74 inspections of the various cowsheds and in two cases it was necessary to order the limewashing of the walls.

Most of the dairies are now provided with steam apparatus for the cleansing of churns and other utensils, and also cooling machines for lowering the temperature of the milk immediately after milking. These dairies have been regularly inspected to ensure perfect cleanliness of these apparatus.

During the year 58 samples of milk have been taken from the various sources of supply as they entered the Borough and were sent to the Clinical Research Association for bacteriological examination for tubercle bacilli. This work assists greatly in procuring for the Borough a milk supply free from tuberculous germs, and as illustrating the danger I may mention that I discovered a cow just slaughtered in a slaughter-

house which had a very badly diseased tuberculous udder. Fortunately for this Borough the milk from this cow did not come into Folkestone.

Housing of the Working Classes Acts.

During the past year joint representations have been made by the Medical Officer of Health and myself that eleven houses known as the Narrows Cottages were unfit for human habitation, and in our opinion were not capable of being rendered fit for human habitation. The necessary notices served on the owner of these houses not having been complied with ; proceedings were taken before the Borough Bench when a permanent closing order was obtained.

Infectious Disease.

During the past year there have been 91 cases of infectious diseases removed to the Sanatorium for treatment. Of these cases 86 were from Folkestone, four from Sandgate and one from Seabrook. After the removal of these cases it was necessary to disinfect 107 rooms, and the contained bedding after scarlet fever, 30 rooms after diphtheria, and 12 rooms after typhoid fever.

In addition to the above disinfection, 17 rooms were disinfected where deaths had occurred from phthisis, and 109 rooms were disinfected where cases of other miscellaneous diseases had occurred.

There have been 52 loads of bedding and other articles representing 1,607 articles taken to the Sanatorium for the purpose of disinfection in the steam disinfector there. In addition to this two loads of infected bedding were destroyed at the Refuse Destructor.

Food Inspection.

The food supply in the Borough has been regularly inspected, more particularly the butchers shops, fish and fruit

barrows, stalls, etc., and a close inspection has also been made of fried fish shops and the premises of ice cream vendors ; also the kitchens of the various restaurants and eating houses to ensure cleanliness of all the various utensils, and the cleanly preparation of all food prepared therein. A large quantity of pork sold in the Borough is slaughtered outside the Borough, and brought in by outside dealers to the various pork butchers. These have been inspected as far as possible and the viscera together with the carcase carefully examined, and in each case the glands where disease might be found were cut open and examined.

In inspecting carcasses slaughtered in the various private slaughterhouses, I have found them generally of a healthy character. In one slaughterhouse however, I discovered a carcase which was badly affected with generalised tuberculosis. This carcase was surrendered and destroyed at the Refuse Destructor. In another slaughterhouse I found certain organs of a cow affected with localised tuberculosis. In this case the carcase was passed, but the affected organs destroyed.

In addition to the above I have condemned as unfit for human food 62 pounds of beef, 20 pounds of tripe, 5 pounds of kidney, 36 pounds of kidney knob, 24 chickens weighing 75 pounds, two barrels of haddocks, and $\frac{3}{4}$ cwt. of megrims. These were all destroyed with the consent of the different owners, and therefore no magisterial proceedings were necessary.

Slaughterhouses.

There are seven slaughterhouses in the Borough, six being registered and one having a yearly license. They have been periodically inspected during the time that slaughtering has been carried on, to inspect the carcasses slaughtered therein together with their offal, and also to see that the bye-laws relating to the slaughterhouses were complied with. In one

slaughterhouse the yard paving was found to be very defective which was repaired on notice, and in another case new galvanised iron covered receptacles were provided, when this breach of the slaughterhouse bye-laws was pointed out to the owner.

Port Sanitary Authority.

Inspections have been regularly made of the ships in the Harbour, and they have generally been found in a fair condition except in one case the collier "Scotia" was found to have its forecastle leaking badly, insufficiently lighted, and food storage cupboard not ventilated. All these defects were remedied on notice being served on the owner. I have made 127 inspections of coastwise vessels, mostly coal-laden from Northern Ports, and 31 inspections of vessels from foreign ports, consisting of sailing vessels and steamers with timber from Baltic Ports, and occasional steamers laden with granite from the Channel Islands.

It is satisfactory to report that no case of infectious disease was imported into the Borough during the year by shipping.

Common Lodging Houses.

I have made periodical inspections of the four Common Lodging Houses during the past year, and have found the bye-laws relating thereto reasonably complied with. On certain occasions during the past year I have found certain hawkers, who reside in these houses having watercress stored in the kitchens, but I have at once ordered its removal. Restorations of dilapidated bedding have been made in two houses.

Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.

I have purchased 101 samples of food during the past year and have submitted the same to the Public Analyst for analysis. Of the samples taken four were found to be adulterated.

rated, all of which were milk samples. The percentage adulteration of the milk samples was 7·01, this being 1·93 per cent. more than the milk adulteration of last year. It is satisfactory to note that of all the 101 samples taken during the year, none were reported on by the Analyst as containing any chemical preservative or any injurious colouring matter. The fats of the milk samples ranged from 2·11 to 4·62 per cent., and gave an average of 3·41 per cent. of fat per sample, whilst the non-fatty solids average 9·03 per cent. The total result of the analysis during the past year together with the fact that there was an absence of chemical preservatives and colouring matter may be regarded as very satisfactory. In addition to the above samples taken under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, a sample of cheese and fish frying fat were submitted to the Analyst for bacteriological examination, these samples being suspected of having caused illness, but in neither case were any deleterious matters or germs found therein.

Bakehouses.

There are forty bakehouses in the Borough, and these have been periodically inspected. One new bakehouse has been constructed, and one bakehouse of an indifferent character has been closed. In five cases the bakehouse walls, floors and ceilings were found in a dirty condition, but these were at once cleansed and limewashed on notices being served. The certificated underground bakehouses have been kept in a cleanly condition and are well lighted and ventilated. The various restaurants and eating-house kitchens where food was prepared have been periodically inspected to ensure cleanliness of the premises and also of the cooking utensils used therein. The lighting of one bakehouse was found to be defective. This has been remedied by a partial reconstruction. The following sanitary defects found in bakehouses have been remedied on

notice being served. In one case defective bakehouse floor, defective yard paving, and foul w.c. and urinal.

Sanitary Reports.

One hundred and sixty-five Sanitary reports have been granted to houses during the past year, where the sanitary condition of these houses complied with the reasonable modern standard as regards their construction, and where the drains were found satisfactory on the application of either the smoke or the water test. In testing the drains of houses to obtain this report the various tests were applied to 204 houses, and a re-test of 32 houses to ensure that certain repairs necessary to obtain the report had been properly carried out.

I must again point out as in former years that these reports should not hold good for more than one year, on account of the liability of drains, however well laid, in clay soils, becoming leaky by the expansion and contraction of the clay.

Factory and Workshop Act.

There are now 33 factories in the Borough, 255 workshops 105, workplaces, and 63 outworkers' premises. These premises are on the register and have been periodically inspected during the past year with the result that two foul W.C.'s were found to exist, one foul privy and defective down-spout connected directly to drain, and four dirty premises. These nuisances were abated after service of notice.

Public Baths.

During the past year 31,545 persons have used the Public Baths. This is an increase on the past year's number by 183.

The total receipts for the year were £359 3s. 5d. which is an increase on the last year's takings by £5 14s. 11d.

I am pleased to report that there has been a steady increase in the number of children using the Baths.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN PEARSON,

ASSOC. R. SAN. INST.

Sanitary Inspector.

TABLE I.*Nuisances dealt with and abated during the year.*

- 26 Houses redrained on the combined system.
- 41 House drains and branches relaid.
- 20 House drains repaired.
- 44 New manholes constructed.
- 49 Blocked drains cleared.
- 26 Soilpipes repaired.
 - 9 New soilpipes fixed.
 - 9 Soilpipe ventilators cleared.
- 6 Antisyphonage pipes fixed to W.C. traps.
- 42 New W.C. basins fixed.
- 12 Washout W.C. basins removed.
- 15 Cleansed (W.C. basins).
- 10 W.C. basins repaired.
 - 6 Long hopper W.C. basins removed.
- 10 Other nuisances connected with W.C.'s abated.
- 28 New glazed earthenware sinks fixed.
 - 7 New sink wastepipes fixed.
 - 4 Sink wastepipes repaired.
- 30 Drawn lead traps fixed on bath and lavatory wastepipes.
 - 5 Manholes repaired.
- 18 Yard and scullery pavings cement concreted.
 - 7 Downspouts disconnected from the drains.
 - 5 Downspouts repaired.
 - 9 Roofs repaired.
 - 8 Flushing cisterns to W.C.'s repaired.
- 32 New flushing cisterns fixed.
 - 7 Damp houses rendered dry.
 - 6 Dirty houses cleansed.
- 86 New galvanised iron covered dustbins provided.
 - 3 Dustbins provided with lids.

- 12 Stable accumulations removed.
- 8 New gutters fixed
- 6 Storage tanks removed and water taken from main.
- 15 W.C.'s provided with water where same had been turned off or disconnected.
- 72 Miscellaneous nuisances abated.

Table III.**BOROUGH SANATORIUM.****FOLKESTONE.**

Disease.	Males	Females	Adults.	Children	Total.
Scarlet Fever	21	25	12	34	46
Diphtheria	12	13	3	22	25
Typhoid Fever	6	4	7	3	10
Observation	—	3	2	1	3
Measles	2	—	1	1	2

SANDGATE.

Scarlet Fever	—	1	—	1	1
Diphtheria	1	2	2	1	3

SEABROOK.

Scarlet Fever	—	1	1	—	1
---------------	---	---	---	---	---

Total for all—91.

There has been one death in the Sanatorium during the year, one female adult from Sandgate.

Table V.**FACTORY AND WORKSHOPS.**

Trade or Business.	Factories.	Workshops.	Outworkers.	Domestic Workshops.	Totals.
Bakers	4	40	...	...	44
Tailors ... ..	...	23	24	8	55
Bootmakers ... ..	...	18	17	21	56
Upholsterers ... ..	...	13	9	3	25
Millinery ... ..	...	22	1	...	23
Dressmaking ... ..	...	65	7	34	106
Coachbuilding ... ..	...	5	...	...	5
Smithing	2	7	...	...	9
Saddlers ... ..	...	6	...	...	6
Cycle Makers ... ..	...	7	...	...	7
Builders	9	17	...	...	26
Painters ... ..	...	7	...	...	7
Ironmongers and Cutlers	1	5	2	...	8
Watchmakers ... ..	...	6	...	10	16
Laundries	2	...	...	28	30
Mineral Water	7	...	...	1	8
Printing and Bookbinding	8	1	...	...	9
Other ... ..	...	13	4	...	17
Totals	33	255	64	105	457

OUTWORKERS.

Trade or Business.	Number of Outworkers.	Number of persons employing Outworkers.
Tailors	24	9
Upholsterers	9	2
Milliners	1	1
Dressmakers	7	4
Bootmakers	17	6
Others	6	5
Totals	64	27

**FACTORY AND WORKSHOPS (Continued).
INSPECTION.**

	Number of		
	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Prosecutions.
FACTORIES (Including Laundry Factories)	38	2	...
WORKSHOPS (Including Workshop Laundries)	346	8	...
WORKPLACES (Other than Outworkers' Premises)	182	...	...
Totals	566	10	

DEFECTS FOUND.

Particulars.	Number of Defects.		Prosecutions
	Found.	Remedied.	
Want of cleanliness	10	10	...
Want of drainage to floors	3	3	..
Other nuisances	3	3	..
Totals	16	16	...

OUTWORKERS' PREMISES.

Nature of Work	Number of Inspections	Unwholesome Premises.		
		Instances.	Notices served.	Prosecu- tions
Wearing Apparel (making, &c.)	287	...	...	...
Furniture and Upholstery	46	...	..	..
Umbrellas	17	...	...	...
Totals	350	..	...	..

REPORTS TO H.M. INSPECTOR OF FACTORIES.

Two reports have been made to the Inspector during the last year.

Table VI.*Number of articles disinfected in the Steam Disinfector at Sanatorium.*

DESCRIPTION.					NUMBER OF ARTICLES.
Pieces of Clothing	...	...	...	...	122
Blankets	...	...	...	...	213
Pillows	...	...	...	...	142
Mattresses	...	...	...	...	131
Pairs of Trousers	...	...	...	...	17
Bolsters	...	...	...	...	73
Sheets	...	...	...	...	68
Counterpanes	...	...	...	...	63
Toilet Mats	...	...	...	...	10
Towels	...	...	...	...	47
Eiderdown Quilts	...	...	...	...	13
Handkerchiefs	...	...	...	...	11
Jackets and Coats	...	...	...	...	39
Waistcoats	...	...	...	...	12
Petticoats	...	...	...	...	11
Straw Palliasses	...	...	...	...	25
Boots and Shoes	...	...	...	...	16
Pieces of Carpet	...	...	...	...	4
Stockings	...	...	...	...	38
Dressing and Sleeping Gowns	...	...	...	...	29
Dresses	...	...	...	...	22
Cushions	...	...	...	...	14
Feather Beds	...	...	...	...	11
Carpets	...	...	...	...	10
Handbags, etc.	...	...	...	...	8
Curtains	...	...	...	...	35
Books, etc.	...	...	...	...	224
Rugs	...	...	...	...	25

Table VI. (Continued).

DESCRIPTION.						NUMBER OF
						ARTICLES.
Pillow Slips	...	...	...	...	...	31
Skirts		.	...	...	...	11
Aprons	...	...	...	...	...	13
Shawls	...	..	...	..	...	6
Shirts	...		...	.	...	19
Table Cloths	...	...	...	...	..	7
Oddments	...		...	...	...	87
Total						1607

Folkestone Urban District. - Table 1.

Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1908 and previous Years.

YEAR.	Population estimated to Middle of each Year.	BIRTHS.		TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT.				TOTAL DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS IN THE DISTRICT.				Deaths of Residents registered in Public Institutions beyond the District.		Net Deaths at all ages belonging to the District.	
		Number.	Rate*	Under 1 yr. of age		At all ages.		Number	Rate*	Number	Rate*	Deaths of Residents registered in Public Institutions beyond the District.	Deaths of Residents registered in Public Institutions beyond the District.	Number.	Rate*
				Number	Rate per 1000 Births registered	Number	Rate*								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1898	28,250	662	23.4	118	178.2	440	15.5	22	32	21	429	15.1	15.1	429	15.1
1899	29,500	744	25.1	114	153.2	446	15.0	34	44	25	427	14.4	14.4	427	14.4
1900	29,900	698	23.3	82	117.4	406	13.5	53	46	25	385	12.8	12.8	385	12.8
1901	30,490	705	23.1	113	160.0	443	14.5	42	16	24	451	14.7	14.7	451	14.7
1902	31,300	727	23.2	83	114.1	390	12.6	61	12	17	399	12.7	12.7	399	12.7
1903	32,150	735	22.8	84	114.2	384	11.9	21	15	23	392	12.1	12.1	392	12.1
1904	33,700	699	20.7	109	143.0	395	11.7	54	14	30	411	12.6	12.6	411	12.6
1905	34,770	682	19.6	74	108.3	357	10.2	44	9	24	372	10.6	10.6	372	10.6
1906	35,500	675	19.0	87	128.8	375	10.5	60	25	27	377	10.5	10.5	377	10.5
1907	36,030	645	17.8	63	97.6	378	10.4	52	19	27	386	10.7	10.7	386	10.7
Averages for years 1898-1907.	32,169	697	21.8	92	131.4	401	12.5	44	23	24	402	12.6	12.6	402	12.6
1908	35,580	647	18.1	60	92.7	349	9.8	35	12	25	362	10.1	10.1	362	10.1

*Rates in Columns 4, 8, and 13 calculated per 1,000 of estimated population.

NOTE.—The deaths to be included in column 7 of this Table are the whole of those registered during the year as having actually occurred within the district or division. The deaths to be included in Column 12 are the number in Column 7, corrected by the subtraction of the number in Column 10 and the addition of the number in Column 11.

By the term "Non-residents" is meant persons brought into the district on account of sickness or infirmity, and dying in public institutions there; and by the term "Residents" is meant persons who have been taken out of the district on account of sickness or infirmity, and have died in public institutions elsewhere.

The "Public institutions" to be taken into account for the purposes of these Tables are those into which persons are habitually received on account of sickness or infirmity, such as hospitals, workhouses and lunatic asylums. A list of the institutions in respect of the deaths in which corrections have been made should be given on the back of this Table.

Area of District in acres
(exclusive of area
covered by water).

Total population at all ages ... 30,379
Number of inhabited houses..... 5,379
Average number of persons per house..... 5.6

At Census
of 1901.

I. Institutions within the District receiving sick and infirm persons from outside the District.	II. Institutions outside the District receiving sick and infirm persons from the District.	III. Other Institutions, the deaths in which have been distributed among the several localities in the District.
Victoria Hospital. Sanatorium.	Elham Union Infirmary.	Charing Cross Hospital, London.
Is the Union Workhouse within the District ? No.		

Folkestone Urban District.—Table II.

Vital Statistics of separate Localities in 1908 and previous years

Names of Localities.	1. WHOLE DISTRICT.				2. WEST WARD.				3. NORTH WARD.				4. EAST WARD.			
	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under One year.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under One year.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under One year.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under One year.
YEAR.	a.	b.	c.	d.	a.	b.	c.	d.	a.	b.	c.	d.	a.	b.	c.	d.
1898...	30,490	705	451	113	11,300	122	135	14	10,460	336	179	62	8,730	247	137	37
1899...	31,300	727	399	83	11,470	149	112	14	11,030	336	157	41	8,800	242	130	28
1900...	32,150	715	392	84	11,560	116	111	14	12,140	375	157	42	8,450	244	124	28
1901...	33,790	699	411	109	11,650	117	108	9	12,911	339	169	51	9,139	243	134	49
1902...	34,770	682	372	74	11,734	108	101	7	13,780	356	146	38	9,256	218	125	29
1903...	35,500	675	377	87	11,641	113	119	12	14,484	339	136	51	9,375	223	122	24
1904...	36,030	645	386	63	11,809	106	120	10	14,655	343	124	27	9,566	196	142	26
Averages of Years 1901 to 1907 ...																
1908...	35,580	647	362	60	11,530	117	103	9	14,691	344	157	39	9,359	186	102	12

NOTES.—(a)

The separate localities adopted for this table should be areas of which the populations are obtainable from the census returns, such as wards, parishes or groups of parishes, or registration sub-districts. Block 1 may, if desired, be used for the whole district; and blocks 2, 3, &c., for the several localities. In small districts without recognised divisions of known population this Table need not be filled up.

(b) Deaths of residents occurring in public institutions beyond the district are to be included in sub-columns c of this table, and those of non-residents registered in public institutions in the district excluded. (See note on Table I. as to meaning of terms "resident" and "non-resident.")

(c) Deaths of residents occurring in public institutions, whether within or without the district, are to be allotted to the respective localities according to the addresses of the deceased.

(d) Care should be taken that the gross totals of the several columns in this Table respectively equal the corresponding totals for the whole districts in Tables I. and IV.: thus, the totals of sub-columns a, b, and c should agree with the figures for the year in the columns 2, 3, and 12, respectively, of Table I.: the gross total of the sub-columns c should agree with the total of column 2 in Table IV., and the gross total of sub-columns d with the total of column 3 in Table IV.

Folkestone Urban District.—Table III.

Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the Year 1908.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	CASES NOTIFIED IN WHOLE DISTRICT.						Total cases notified in each Locality.			** No. of cases removed to Hospital from each Locality.			Total cases removed to Hospital.
	At all Ages.	At Ages†—Years.				65 and up-wards.	1 WEST WARD.	2 NORTH WARD.	3 EAST WARD.	1 WEST WARD.	2 NORTH WARD.	3 EAST WARD.	
		Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.								
Small-pox ...	25	1	4	20			3	11	11	3	10	11	24
Cholera ...	8	1			7		2	3	3				
Diphtheria (including Membranous croup) ...	57	1	8	37	5		12	20	25	9	14	24	47
Erysipelas ...													
Scarlet fever ...													
Typhus fever ...													
Enteric fever ...	9		3	4	2		4	2	3	3	2	3	8
Relapsing fever ...													
Continued fever...													
Puerperal fever ...													
Plague ...													
*													
Totals ...	99	3	12	60	10	14	21	36	42	15	26	38	79

NOTES.—The localities adopted for this table should be the same as those in Tables II. and IV.

State in space below the name of the isolation hospital, if any, to which residents in the district, suffering from infectious disease, are usually sent. Mark (H) the locality in which it is situated, or if not within the district, state where it is situated, and in what district. The name of the authority by whom the hospital is provided should also be given. Mark (W) the locality in which a workhouse is situated.

* This space may be used for record of other disease the notification (compulsory or voluntary) of which is in force in the district.

† These age columns for notifications should be filled up in all cases where the Medical Officer of Health, by inquiry or otherwise, has obtained the necessary information.

** Column 4 should be filled up with the Totals of cases removed to Hospital, whether the District is divided into separate localities or consists of only one undivided area.

Isolation Hospital, The Sanatorium, in East Ward. Provided by the Corporation of Folkestone.

Total available beds 57—Number of Diseases that can be concurrently treated 3.

Folkestone Urban District.—Table IV.

Causes of, and Ages at, Death during Year 1908.

See notes at back.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	DEATHS AT THE SUBJOINED AGES OF "RESIDENTS" WHOSE DEATHS OCCURRED IN OR BEYOND THE DISTRICT.						DEATHS AT ALL AGES OF "RESIDENTS" BELONGING TO LOCALITIES, WHETHER OCCURRING IN OR BEYOND THE DISTRICT.				TOTAL DEATHS OF "RESIDENTS" WHETHER OF "RESIDENTS" OR "NON RESIDENTS" IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS IN THE DISTRICT.
	All ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 65.	65 and upwards.	West Ward.	North Ward.	East Ward.	
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Small-pox ...	...	2	7	...	...	...	...	...	8	1	...
Measles ...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet fever ...	16	15	1	...	...	...	...	...	11	5	...
Whooping-cough ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Group { Typhus ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fever { Enteric ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other continued ...	5	...	1	...	...	4	...	3	2	...	...
Epidemic influenza ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cholera ...	6	4	2	...	...	...	...	1	3	2	...
Plague ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diarrhoea. (See notes at back.) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteritis. (See notes at back). ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal fever (See notes at back). ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis) ...	25	1	...	4	3	14	3	2	13	10	...
Other tubercular diseases ...	10	...	5	2	1	2	...	...	5	5	...
Cancer, malignant disease (See notes) ...	30	5	2	...	...	20	10	11	10	9	...
Bronchitis ...	29	2	1	...	...	3	19	12	10	7	...
Pneumonia ...	12	2	1	...	2	5	2	5	6	1	...
Pleurisy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other diseases of Respiratory organs ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Alcoholism ...	6	...	...	...	...	3	...	2	3	1	...
Cirrhosis of liver ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Venereal diseases ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	6	1	...
Premature birth ...	9	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
Diseases and accidents of parturition ...	4	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	2	2	...
Heart diseases ...	48	2	...	1	4	24	18	16	15	17	...
Accidents ...	5	...	...	...	1	3	...	2	2	1	...
Suicides ...	3	...	...	...	...	3	...	2	1	...	...
All other causes ...	144	19	5	1	5	44	70	45	59	40	10
All causes ...	362	60	25	8	16	128	125	103	157	102	24

NOTES TO TABLES IV. AND V.

(a) In Table IV., all deaths of "Residents" occurring in public institutions, whether within or without the district, are to be *included* with the other deaths in the columns for the several age groups (columns 2-8). They are also, in columns 9-15, to be *included* among the deaths in their respective "Localities" according to the previous addresses of the deceased as given by the Registrars. Deaths of "Non-residents" occurring in public institutions in the district are in like manner to be *excluded* from columns 2-8 and 9-15 of Table IV.

(b) See notes on Table I. as to the meaning of "Residents" and "Non-residents," and as to the "Public Institutions" to be taken into account for the purposes of these Tables. The "Localities" in Table IV. should be the same as those in Tables II. and III.

(c) All deaths occurring in public institutions situated within the district, whether of "Residents" or of "Non-residents," are, in addition to being dealt with as in note (a), to be entered in the last column of Table IV. The total number in this column should equal the figures for the year in column 9, Table I.

(d) The total deaths in the several "Localities" in columns 9-15 of Table IV. should equal those for the year in the same localities in Table II., sub-columns c. The total deaths at all ages in column 2 of Table IV. should equal the gross total of columns 9-15, and the figures for the year in column 12 of Table I.

(e) Under the heading of "Diarrhoea" are to be included deaths registered as due to Epidemic diarrhoea, Epidemic enteritis, Infective enteritis, Zymotic enteritis, Summer diarrhoea, Dysentery and Dysenteric diarrhoea, Choleraic diarrhoea, Cholera, and Cholera Nostras.

Deaths from diarrhoea secondary to some other well-defined disease should be included under the latter.

Deaths from Enteritis, Muco-Enteritis, Gastro-Enteritis, and Gastritis (see under the heading Diarrhoeal Diseases in Table V.) in Tables IV. and V. should be placed immediately below, but separately from, those enumerated under the heading Diarrhoea as defined by enumeration above. This is particularly important for deaths under one year of age, as many of the deaths in infancy returned as due to Enteritis are really caused by Epidemic Diarrhoea. In the course of years, by the adoption of this recommendation, it will be practicable to ascertain the probable amount of transfer between these different headings.

(f) Under the headings of "Cancer" and "Puerperal fever" should be included all registered deaths from causes comprised within these general terms. Thus: Under "Cancer" should be included deaths from Cancer, Carcinoma, Malignant disease, Scirrhus, Epithelioma, Sarcoma, Vilious tumour, and Papilloma of bladder, Rodent ulcer. Under "Puerperal Fever" are to be included deaths from Pyæmia, Septicæmia, Sepsæmia, Pelvic peritonitis, Peri- and Endo-Metritis occurring in the Puerperium.

(g) Under "Congenital Defects" in Table V. are to be included deaths from Atelectasis, Icterus neonatorum, Navel hæmorrhage, Malformations and Congenital hydrocephalus.

(h) Under "Tuberculous Meningitis" are to be included deaths from Acute hydrocephalus.

(i) Under "Other Tuberculous Diseases" are to be included deaths from Tuberculosis, Tuberculosis of bones, joints and other organs, Lupus and Scrofula.

(j) All deaths certified by registered Medical Practitioners and all inquest cases are to be classed as "Certified"; all other deaths are to be regarded as "Uncertified."

In recording the facts under the various headings of Tables I., II., III. IV. and V. attention has been given to the notes on the Tables.

M. G. YUNGE-BATEMAN,

Medical Officer of Health.

Table V.—WEST WARD.

INFANTILE MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1908.

Deaths from stated Causes in Weeks and Months under One Year of Age.

(See Notes at back of Table IV.)

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Under 1 Week.	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	Total under 1 Month.	1-2 Months.	2-3 Months.	3-4 Months.	4-5 Months.	5-6 Months.	6-7 Months.	7-8 Months.	8-9 Months.	9-10 Months.	10-11 Months.	11-12 Months.	Total Deaths under One Year.
All Causes. { Certified ... UnCertified	1	2		1	4	1	1		1			1	1	1			8 1
Small-pox ...																	
Chicken-pox ...																	
Measles ...																	
Scarlet Fever ...																	
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup)																	
Whooping Cough ...																	
Diarrhoea, all forms ...																	
Enteritis Muco-enteritis, Gastro-enteritis																	
Gastritis, Gastro-intestinal Catarrh ...																	1
Premature Birth ...		2			2												2
Congenital Defects ...	1				1												1
Injury at Birth ...																	
Want of Breast-milk, Starvation ...																	1
Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus ...																	
Tuberculous Diseases. { Tuberculous Meningitis ... Tuberculous Peritonitis : Tubes Mesenterica Other Tuberculous Diseases ...																	
Erysipelas ...																	
Syphilis ...																	
Rickets ...																	
Meningitis(not Tuberculous)																	1
Convulsions ...																	
Bronchitis ...																	
Laryngitis ...																	1
Pneumonia ...																	
Suffocation, overlying Other Causes ...																	1
	1	2		1	4	1	1	1	1			1		1			9

Population estimated to middle of 1908—11,530.

legitimate 112.

egitimate infants 8.

Deaths in the year of

illegitimate 5.

illegitimate infants 1.

Deaths from all Causes at all Ages, 103.

Table V.—EAST WARD.

INFANTILE MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1908.

Deaths from stated Causes in Weeks and Months under One Year of Age.

(See Notes at back of Table IV.)

[illegible]

Births in the year	Deaths in the year of	Population, estimated to middle of 1908, 9,359.
{	{	{
legitimate 177	legitimate infants 12.	legitimate infants 12.
illegitimate 9.	illegitimate infants 0.	
Deaths from all Causes at all Ages, 102.		

Table V.—NORTH WARD.

INFANTILE MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1908.

Deaths from stated Causes in Weeks and Months under One Year of Age.

(See Notes at back of Table IV.)

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Under 1 Week.	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	Total under 1 Month.	1-2 Months.	2-3 Months.	3-4 Months.	4-5 Months.	5-6 Months.	6-7 Months.	7-8 Months.	8-9 Months.	9-10 Months.	10-11 Months.	11-12 Months.	Total Deaths under One Year.
All Causes. { Certified ... { Uncertified	8 2	2 2	2 2		12 2	4 2	1 1	4 4	3 3	3 3	2 2	2 2	1 1	1 1	1 1	3 3	37 2
Small-pox ...																	
Chicken-pox ...													1			1	2
Measles ...																	
Scarlet Fever ...																	
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup)...																	
Whooping Cough ...						2	1	3			1	2			1	10	
Diarrhoea, all forms ...																	
Enteritis, Muco-enteritis, Gastro-enteritis									2 1	1						3 1	
Gastritis, Gastro-intestinal Catarrh ...																	
Premature Birth ...	6				6												6
Congenital Defects ...	1	1			2			1		1							4
Injury at Birth ...																	
Want of Breast-milk ...																	
Starvation ...																	
Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus ...	2	1	2		5						1						6
Tuberculous Diseases. { Tuberculous Meningitis... { Tuberculous Peritonitis: { Tabes Mesenterica ... { Other Tuberculous Diseases ...																	
Erysipelas ...																1	1
Syphilis ...																	
Rickets ...																	
Meningitis(not Tuberculous)																	
Convulsions ...						1								1	1		3
Bronchitis ...																	
Laryngitis ...																	
Pneumonia ...																	1
Suffocation, overlying																	
Other Causes ...	1				1												2
	10	2	2		14	4	1	4	3	3	2	2	1	1	1	3	39

Population, estimated to middle of 1908, 14,691.

Births in the year {	legitimate 332.	Deaths in the year of {	legitimate infants, 36.
	illegitimate 12.		illegitimate infants, 3.
	Deaths from all Causes at all Ages, 157.		

